

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1919

HERE'S THE RECEIPT

for the famous SALVATION ARMY Doughnut

And Here's Also the Story of the First One That Was Made, the Girl Who Inspired It, the Girl Who Fried It and How It Became the "Symbol of Endless Service."

By Zoe Beckley.

HERE'S a lot more to a doughnut than a ring of dough and a hole. It is not a mere edible. It is a symbol. It has become a sort of international figure. At home, when mother made it, glorified it with cinnamon and dusted it with sugar—oh, boy, it was a delicious tidbit! But when it went abroad, first in the mind of an American Salvation Army girl and finally as an actuality, mixed and fried by another American Salvation Army girl, the doughnut became food for the soul as well as for the body. With the first bite, the lonely doughboy began to feel that somebody loved him. With the second, he could see a picture of his own back porch and a glimpse of his moving about the old kitchen. And with the last (there never were but three bites), he felt things weren't half as bad as he had thought, and that everything would come right in the end.

The demobilization of the doughnut has not yet begun. It is going into service stronger than ever. Each week a fresh batch of Salvation lassies sails with her doughnut recipe tucked in her pocket. For the sake of returned doughboys who may miss their doughnuts unless mother or Aunt Caroline provides the selfsame article made in the selfsame way, I give herewith this recipe from which millions of doughnuts have been made in France, England and along the Rhine, by Salvation Army girls and those to whom they have taught the magic mixture:

"Put a large pan on the stove, one-third filled with melted lard, and allow it to come to a boil. Put twenty-four large cups of flour into a bowl. Mix with it twenty heaping teaspoons of baking powder, four teaspoons of salt, eleven cups of sugar. Mix well and work in one cup of lard.

"Now in another bowl break ten eggs and beat up with two cups of condensed milk and an equal amount of water, add four teaspoons of vanilla extract and four teaspoons of cinnamon or nutmeg.

"Pour into the first bowl, adding if necessary more water and work until you have a soft, workable dough.

"Roll out thin portions of the dough on a large table, cut out the doughnuts and the holes with suitable sized cutters.

"The doughnuts are now ready for frying. Place in a wire basket, lower into boiling lard and let them stay until very brown. Repeat this operation until all are cooked."

Now, then, that is the authentic "prescription." If followed accurately it is guaranteed to cure everything from a grouch to straight hair. It will keep the boys home nights and make your girls the most popular in the neighborhood.

The Salvation Army claims that this recipe is the one from which Adj. Helen Purviance and Adj. Mary Sheldon made the first doughnut ever fried in France.

The two lassies went over in one of the earliest companies sent out by the American Salvation Army, Miss Purviance coming from New York and Miss Sheldon from Chicago. Their unit found itself in a locality so far from any base of supplies that they were put to it to devise something for the boys that would be cheering to the spirits as well as to the tum. There was no chocolate, no cigarettes, no anything.

"I have it," cried Adjutant Sheldon. "Doughnuts! I'd give my very eyeglasses for a doughnut! The only trouble is," she added, with a pucker, "that I don't know how to make a doughnut; I only know how to eat 'em."

"But I DO know how to make 'em!" chimed up Adjutant Purviance. My grandmother didn't come from New England for nothing. Now if we only had the sugar we could make a batch of doughnuts—if we had the dough."

The cook, who was a very adorable cook indeed, dug up the raw materials and Adjutant Helen rolled up her sleeves.

That was so long ago that nobody at Salvation Army headquarters can remember the exact date. But it was at the very beginning. Adjutant Purviance found she could do nothing but mix and sculpture doughnuts. The high officers came and told her what she had done for the morale of the troops. The cook paid her the compliment of standing round-eyed and Oh-mouthed, at her elbow, which was in action every day from reveille till taps.

That elbow, says every body, ought to be given the Croix de Guerre, the Médaille Militaire and the U. S. D. S. C. It came home for a short vacation recently. But it has gone back again, having sailed two weeks ago.

The Evening World Daily Magazine

Smart Woman's Figure Now Figure 1; Lead Pencil Shape Is 1919 Decree

Hiding the Hip Now Corsetiere's New Job. High Stays and Wasp Waists in Discard. No More Awkward Lacing in the Back. 1919 Model Laces in Front.

Marguerite Mooers Marshall

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It will be My Lady of the Lead Pencil for 1919.

Only the lead pencil shape will be tolerated, say those human remoulders of the female form divine, the corsetieres. The smart woman's figure will be the figure 1—no plump 5, no hour-glass 8 will be permitted to score. You must be a nice, slender, uniform width—just like that.

THE SCIENTIFIC WAY TO FIT A CORSET



IT IS AN ART TO PUT A CORSET ON RIGHT



THE "LEAD-PENCIL" CORSET, LACED IN FRONT, GIVES A GIRLISH FIGURE

WE WILL NEVER GO BACK TO THE OLD CORSET, IT MAKES ONE LOOK OLD

figure. That is why it has been popular for years, and will continue to be popular. Really, there is little change from 1918 to the 1919 figure—it has the charm, you see, of eternal youth.

At the Hotel McAlpin young women from Maine, Texas, Florida and North Dakota, also points in between, are learning how to put the hip-line in the discard, how to turn lightweights, heavyweights and middleweights into human lead pencils by the power of corsets. The girls who corset the country are being taught how to do it by Mrs. B. S. Thompson and her assistants, and at the end of the week the reborn girls go North, South, East and West to take up again their jobs of fitting American women with the foundation of correct and fashionable dress—the cage, the corset, the rock-ribbed corset. Knights wear armor in other days; now it is reserved, in its stately inflexibility, for their ladies. Freedom from it will be, I venture to prophesy, woman's last emancipation—and may I not be there to see, unless the aforesaid f. c. d. is infinitely more d. than at present!

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FRONT LACING IS EASY TO ADJUST—CONVENIENT AND SUPPORTING



Travelling With Wilson In Europe

Odd and Amusing Incidents in the Overseas Journeys of the President.

TRAVELLING de luxe with the President of the United States on a first-time-in-history story presents many novel features for all concerned. Cruising about from the United States to Great Britain, to Paris, thence to Chaumont, back to Paris en route to Calais, thence to London, from London to Calais and Manchester, then returning direct to Paris and thence to Rome, Genoa, Milan, Turin and back again to Paris, affords its unique possibilities.

When the President arrived at the Murat Palace in Paris, his home, he discovered the lodgekeeper (a man in a little outer house who takes the name and pedigree of all prospective callers) in red short pants, black satin jacket and slippers with buckles on. As soon as there was time to give and execute an order the man appeared in civilian dress.

On the trip back from Chaumont the President entertained Jussarant among others at an informal dinner on the train. Meeting in the reception room of the President's car, a spirited exchange started as to who should go into the dinner first: the President, the Ambassador, Mrs. Wilson or Mrs. Jussarant. After much bowing and "you firsts" the President finally said with a laugh: "Well, I'm too hungry to argue about it; I'll go in first and settle it."

While in Buckingham Palace Admiral Grayson thoughtlessly left his light burning in his living room after he retired into his bedroom. The servant assigned him, thinking Grayson was still up, maintained his position at the outer door throughout the night, and was still there in the morning when the Admiral started out for a walk.

The church the President attended in the morning was so cold that the whole congregation kept overcoats on. The President removed his when he spoke. Services were in progress when the President went to the Carlisle Cathedral, but this did not prevent a crowd outside cheering lustily and sending the cheer booming through the long, cold and dark passageways of the historic edifice.

At Manchester a small boy evaded the police and secret service men, ran out to the President's carriage, jumped in, kissed the President and handed him a cigar. While the President didn't smoke, he accepted the gift with a "thank you, very much," whereupon the word spreading rapidly down the street he was flooded with "smokes," sufficient for a smoker's world.

En route to Italy the difficulties of the Italian language became apparent. One member of the Presidential party asked for a bottle of water and got three blankets.

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HOW UNCLE SAM WILL TRAIN

200,000 young officers for future wars

Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Columbia a Step in Government's Plan to Equip Young Men in American Colleges to Lead Troops in Any National Emergency.

By Clyde B. West

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AMERICANIZATION is the very keynote of the programme of our Government to train and equip 200,000 young men in our universities and colleges to become officers in the American Army in times of national emergency.

So declared Lieut. Col. A. R. Edwards of the United States Coast Artillery, one of the highest branches of the service to-day, in telling of the encouraging opening of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Columbia University this week. Col. Edwards, who is in charge of this work at Columbia, said the army classes had begun with an enrolment of 150 students, fifty more than the number required to insure this line of instruction at the university.

"Americanism, not militarism, is our motto," continued Col. Edwards, a splendid type of the young West Pointer, who, although hardly thirty, has been elevated to high rank as a result of his dynamic zeal and his brilliant soldierly qualities.

"The Evening World's Americanization Forum, which teach the principles of citizenship to our foreign born and their children, are doing a fundamental work," the Colonel added. "Which should greatly aid the Government in its more technical and advanced undertaking of training the citizen to take his rightful place should his country again be menaced—from within or without.

"Our purpose is to so train these young men that, when the hour of need arrives, they can step from their law offices, mercantile establishments, banks and workshops, and become leaders of our armed forces without the necessity of going through months of training, as was the case when we went to war with Germany. In times of peace they will go about their civilian pursuits; in time of war or internal disorder they will be ready to serve their country, their city, their homes and the homes of their neighbors."

Col. Edwards spoke of the activity and interest awakened in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Columbia since its purposes have become understood among the students. He outlined the work, for which schedules have been arranged so that there will be no conflict with other studies. The time required for the military classes is three hours a week at periods when the student is not engaged in other classroom duties. It is a four years' course and runs concurrently with the usual four years' course of the university.

When a student who has taken the military feature graduates he becomes entitled to a commission in the United States Army as a Second Lieutenant. During the scholastic year there will be none of the usual drills or marches and the student will not be required to participate in military formations which might interfere with his scholastic activities.

But for six weeks during the summer vacations the R. O. T. C. men, who are to be provided by Uncle Sam with uniforms and all the necessary equipment, will be soldiers for 24 hours of each day at Camp Columbia, a beautiful and healthful spot in the Connecticut hills.

Here drills, marches, field work, trench digging, map making and other practical out-door branches of the military science will be taught. Col. Edwards explained.

"I cannot lay too great emphasis," the Colonel continued, "on what I regard the advantages the young man who goes through our reserve officers' course will have over the one who only takes the regular college programme. Take, for instance, the student in engineering. Can there be any better equipped engineer than the man who knows, in addition to the usual lines, how to construct a great chain of trenches, how to build bridges and railroads in the most economical way and within the least possible time, how to lay out army camps and other important works according to the most scientific methods?"

"The genius of the army engineer was responsible for the great chain locks, the most wonderful engineering feat in the history of the world. His skill contributed largely to the construction of New York's subways. "In the case of the boy studying law, we teach him the fundamentals that govern our army and admiralty courts and instruct him in the precepts of international law and the principles relating to world diplomacy. Who can tell what may be in store for us? I am inclined to be-

lieve the world will be in a more or less disturbed state for twenty years, maybe fifty. The United States may be called upon to administer the affairs of Arabia. It may have to maintain law and order along a sector of the Rhine for a long period. It is highly important that the young officers we send out to these posts shall be prepared along these lines.

"Who dreamed during our Spanish War that the next conflict in which we should become engaged would be fought with submarines, bombs from airplanes, with liquid fire and poison gas? By the time we are called in to take up arms again we probably will be as far advanced from these modes of warfare as we now are above the methods employed when we fought Spain.

"The system of instruction in our Reserve Officers' Training Corps provides a standardized measure of military training which will enable the student of our colleges to perform intelligently the duties of officers in the military force of our country with the least practicable interference with their civil careers. "I have been asked what a commission in the R. O. T. C. means? It means that the President of the United States, reposing special trust and confidence in the fidelity, ability and honor of the individual citizen, commissions him an officer in the Army of the United States, leaves him free in times of peace to perform his normal civil occupation and obligates him in times of emergency to return as an officer to the colors.

"In a national crisis you will be called, if you are of the prescribed age, to serve your country anyhow, and the proper place for a college man is as an officer and leader.

"If we had had this officers' reserve corps of 200,000 men in the early stages of the world-war just closed I doubt very much if Germany would have committed the outrages against America which forced our peaceful country to take up arms against her. "Such a body of reserve officers means we shall be able to mobilize and train an army of several millions, should an emergency arise, in perhaps one-third the time, and probably at one-third the expense to the people in taxes that would be required otherwise.

"This splendid training Uncle Sam gives free, confident that he will be richly rewarded, even should a blow never be struck in the improved physical and mental attainments of these young men and their increased love and respect for American ideals."

EVERING WORLD PUZZLES.

By Sam Loyd.

Miser Wilkins's Puzzle.

MISER WILKINS is too mean to give you the time of day. When I asked him for it this morning he glanced cautiously at his big silver timepiece and replied: "Just add 1-4 the time from midnight until now to half the time from now until midnight and you will have the correct time."

Answer to Sorting the Pupils.

There must have been 61 scholars in the class. The puzzle is solved by adding 1 to the least common multiple of 2, 3 and 4.